

Intimations.

DAKIN'S
SPARKLING AERATED
WATERS
ARE UNSURPASSED.

SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

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No Extra Charge for Packing.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,
HONGKONG.(Telephone No. 66.)
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IN drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enables us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialities of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

WATSON'S
CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDIES.

As prescribed and recommended by Dr. A. S. Watson, Surgeon, when President of the Hongkong Sanitary Board.
To be used in cases of vomiting and purging attended with violent pain.

Prepared only by
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.
In Bottles, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

ASTRINGENT ANTACID DIARRHOEA
MIXTURE.
As recommended by the London Board of Health for use in all cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera, &c.

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In Bottles, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

WATSON'S
A-LATIC CORDIAL.
Dose:—For Diarrhoea, Colic, and Dysentery, 1 tea-spoonful every 2 or 3 hours. For Cholera, 1, 2, or 3 tea-spoonfuls every hour, or in urgent cases often.

In Bottles—50 cents and \$1. each.
WATSON'S
CHLORODYNE.
Dose:—Ten to twenty drops in brandy and water.

In Bottles—50 cents and \$1. each.
WATSON'S
ASTRINGENT PILLS,
FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, &c.
Dose:—One pill after each liquid Motion.

In Bottles 75 cents and \$1.50 each.
WATSON'S
ANODYNE LINIMENT.
For relieving pain in all cases of Spasms, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:—Sprinkle some on hot Flannel or Spongio Piline soaked in boiling water and apply over the seat of pain.
In Bottles, 75 Cents and \$1.50 each.

BERMUDA ARROWROOT,
RUSSIAN SINGLASS,
CALVES' FOOT LELLY.
Invalids' necessities and appliances of all kinds kept in stock.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

DEATH.
On 21st instant, Mr. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Manila, aged 26.

BIRTH.
On July 22nd, at the Hotel des Colonies, Shanghai, Mrs. GEO. BUTLER, of a son.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1889.

OUR LOCAL STOCKS.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

The history of the Steam Launch Company is easily told, but, apart from the moral to be derived, it may be doubted whether it is worth the telling. This concern sprang into existence during the autumn of 1888, ostensibly to meet a long-felt public want, but actually to provide lucrative employment in the shape of steam-launch construction for the principal promoter. As limited liability companies are usually, if not invariably, originated and floated by persons with some special object in view, who, to use a somewhat vulgar but very expressive phrase, "have an axe to grind," the promoter of the Steam Launch Company, if his object was not a very lofty one, was only following the example of many high-toned promoters of far more pretentious enterprises. But when a select Board of Directors was formed of four gentlemen whose practical knowledge of the business which they undertook to manage was of the most elementary character—with, possibly, one exception—and whose special qualification appeared to consist in the fact that they were property-owners at Kowloon, people in this most censorious of colonies were ill-natured enough to suggest that another purely philanthropic movement was on foot to enhance the value of houses and land at Tsim-tse-toi at the expense of the subscribers to the Steam Launch Company. Of course this was only satire, perhaps not altogether pointable, but still without any absolute foundation, and would probably have soon been forgotten had it not leaked out shortly afterwards that three out of the four Directors had actually agreed to saddle the shareholders with an engineering business which had about as much to do with the object for

which the Company was formed as it had with the man in the moon, and were only prevented from so doing by the untimely opposition of the fourth member of the Board. Suspicion that the proverbial screw was loose somewhere was at once engendered, which up to the present time have never been thoroughly removed, and it is not too much to say that the general management of the concern has not tended to raise its prospects in the public estimation.

The "long-felt want" the Steam Launch Company claimed to supply was an efficient local service of first class steam launches, fully equipped and in every possible way adapted for the comfort, convenience and requirements of the Hongkong community. There was some vague talk by the Chairman (Mr. Jno. J. Francis, Q.C.) at the statutory meeting, as to the launches being utilised as patrol boats in case of war, for which it was expected a subsidy would be paid by the Government, but "moonshine" of this sort could only have been regarded seriously by bellicose members of the Volunteer Artillery, and the shareholders and public generally were satisfied to judge the Company on its merits as "common carriers" of a much higher stamp than the plentiful Chinese article crowding every corner of the harbour. It cannot be claimed that a very brilliant start was made. Three old steam launches were purchased from the Secretary of the Company for \$13,000—doubtless cheap at the money—and two of them played on the line between Pedder's Wharf and Kowloon and Hungnam respectively, the third being reserved as a "despatch" boat. Four new launches were also contracted for, with the Secretary, last October, on terms which have not been made public, but it has been stated that some of them were to be built and handed over within seven months, and we understand that two of these launches have been running for some time. Without going into further details of working it may very safely be said that up to the present time the Steam Launch Company has not fulfilled the expectations that were formed of it, nor has it even attempted to carry out its original programme. No new lines have been opened, no attempt has been made to discover and develop fresh fields of enterprise—in fact, two launches running to Kowloon, against long established opposition, can scarcely be set aside, comprise the entire efforts in the direction of passenger traffic. Launches may be obtained on hire for pleasure parties or for towing or general purposes, but here again powerful oppositions are met on every hand. Making every allowance for shortcomings and drawbacks, something more than this ought surely to have been accomplished.

The most sensational feature, however, in the short career of the Steam Launch Company was a remarkable "corner" in its shares the working of which was credited to a number of daring speculators who had obtained considerable notoriety in a similar venture on a larger scale. In January last it was perfectly well known that the Company was working at a small loss and that prospects were not particularly encouraging; the value of the shares was then fairly represented by the current quotation—20 per cent. discount. Without the slightest alteration in the position of affairs the scrip was raised up within a few weeks to over 300 per cent. premium, the result of the most successful combination of the local share market had seen up to that time. To what cause this extraordinary rise in the value of the scrip was due, and the position of the Company is difficult to say, but there can be very little doubt that for a time at least public confidence in its "board" was withdrawn. It has been stated that when the shares were quoted at the "corner," "Corner" rates, Europeans who were legitimate holders sold out, the purchasers being, of course, the gentlemen who were "rigging" the market. The effect of this, if it be true that the "short-sellers" repudiated their contracts, is that nearly the whole of the Company is owned by a very select circle of individuals, the chief of whom are Chinese.

The meeting of shareholders to be held to-morrow should throw a good deal of light both on the past and future of the Steam Launch Company. Unless challenged directly on the point, the Chairman is scarcely likely to volunteer any statement on the subject of the notorious "Corner" to which we have just referred, although it seems to us that, in view of the many damaging reports that were in circulation when the "boom" was at its height, some explanation would not be out of place. For instance, it would be interesting to shareholders and to the public who still regard this enterprise as a useful factor in our little world, to have it plainly announced that neither the Directors nor any person connected with the management took "a little hand" in that admirably planned but so judiciously carried-out "corner." It is only common fairness to say here that, excepting the tongue of evil rumour, which is rarely reliable in this colony, nothing has transpired to justify any other conclusion; however, the trustees of public interests are very much in the position of Caesar's wife—they ought to be above suspicion. The Company's Report and Statement of Accounts suggest a few points regarding which details will no doubt be forthcoming. An uncontradicted statement appeared in the local press in November last to the effect that the four new launches required by the Company had been put up to public tender and allotted to the lowest tenderer—the ordinary and proper course with all public companies—it would be interesting to know if such was the case—and if not, why not? When was the contract for the construction of these launches drawn up, and when was it signed? The contract is not yet seven months old. If it was the actual agreement on this point? What arrangement was entered into as to demurrage for breach of contract? What has been done as to the anticipated Government subsidy? In what direction is it contemplated to employ the two fine looking launches now in course of construction? These and a dozen others, equally pertinent, are questions which might well be answered, and we have no doubt whatever that they can be satisfactorily answered. The Report is not very encouraging, but the debt balance of £9,670 is very much smaller than was generally anticipated, and even although nothing has been allowed for depreciation, the outlook is not altogether a hopeless one. Efficiently managed there seems no reason to doubt that the Company could pay a fair dividend. The meagre details given in the Statement of Accounts afford no data for basing any reliable estimate as to cost of management, the Working Account being conspicuously unsatisfactory in this respect. It will also be observed that on June 30th, the accounts were closed, £7,570 of the third call of \$10 per share still remained unpaid, but we understand that since then the whole of the outstanding balance has been received. The \$41 for transfer fees is highly suggestive. From the amount of business reported in the Company's shares a much larger return in this department might reasonably have been looked for, but it is not easy to decide how many of the reported transfers were bogus and how many genuine. We live in strange times, and the Steam Launch Company, Limited, has been one of the victims.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL GRANTS.

LONDON, July 26th.
Mr. Labouchere is preparing his amendment (to the proposition of the Government to increase

the Prince of Wales' grant by the sum of £350,000) laid stress upon the fact that the Queen's ample fortune should be sufficient to provide for the proposed grant.
The amendment was opposed by Mr. Gladstone in a vigorous speech, eulogistic of the Queen's and the Prince of Wales' services to the country.

(From the Comercio.)

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 19th.
The debate in the Chamber of Deputies has resulted in favor of the Liberals. The Chamber has been prorogued.
The loan of fifteen million dollars to the Philippine Islands will not be completed at present.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Satellite* left Shanghai the 24th inst. to join the Squadron at Hakodate.

The returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending July 26th, are:—Europeans 201; Chinese 2,455; total, 2,656.

H.M.S. *Rattler* left Singapore on the 20th inst. for a cruise to Batavia and the Christmas and Coos Islands. She is expected to be absent for about a month.

The agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) inform us that the "Shire" Line steamship *Flintshire*, from London, &c., left Singapore yesterday for this port.

The commencement of the Peak Tramway service on Saturday was largely taken advantage of yesterday, the cars being crowded all afternoon by p-rising residents.

The decision in the Pootung Dock case, recently tried in Shanghai, will, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of shareholders held on the 23rd inst., be appealed to the Privy Council.

We are informed by the agents of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Orion*, from Trieste, left Singapore for Hongkong this afternoon, and may be expected on or about the 4th proximo.

A TELEGRAM from an Australian paper, dated London, June 28th, says that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. has made a statement that if Russia and France continue their bellicose action towards England, Turkey will join the Triple Alliance.

M. FAYCINET, French Minister of War, stated the other day that France is at present equally as prepared for war as Germany. It is to be hoped for the sake of *la grand République* that there is more truth in this assertion than in a similar famous statement made by General Le Boulanger prior to the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war.

A CALCUTTA telegram dated the 2nd inst. says:—Patrick Progar, the European sailor who was sentenced to death for the murder of a boy on the high seas, was executed this morning. He was apparently indifferent, and ascended the scaffold steps without flinching. This being the first European execution for ten years, considerable excitement was manifested.

The Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Sanitarium, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., commencing at 5.30 p.m.:—
Grand March—"Silver Trumpets" (Viviani).
Waltz—"Jeunesse Doree" (Wallstein).
Selection—"Gipsy Life" (Beecham).
Selection—"Allegretto Scherzando from 8th Symphony" (Beecham).
Selection—"Overture" (Andran).
God Save the Queen.

MANY Continental papers, at a loss for events of more importance, have lately been discussing no less a subject than the night-dresses which are to be worn by Princess Alexandra of Greece, the bride of Prince Paul of Russia. It may interest some of our readers to know that there are three of these garments. One is of silver, bordered with gold; another is of sable, and has golden clasps set with large pearls; the third is of blue fox, fastened with a girdle of diamonds.

THE Limag Planting Company, Limited, was registered here a few days ago with a capital of \$300,000, in six thousand shares of \$50 each, \$25 paid up. The property of this Company is situated near the Koyah estate in British North Borneo, and the general managers are Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co., with the Hon. B. Layton and Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple and E. E. Abrahamson as a Consulting Committee. All the shares have been subscribed for, and a manager (an old Sumatra planter) has been appointed. The China-Borneo Company, Limited, are the local agents of the Company in Borneo.

UNDER the heading "Reported Defalcations in Lyons," the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 24th inst. makes the following references to the heavy losses recently sustained in Lyons by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:—On Monday we referred to the sudden drop in the price of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, and said that the bottom had been knocked out of the market in Hongkong. It was then believed here that the recent exposures in connection with the Roper Company case in Hongkong had a depressing effect upon the speculative spirit of the Colony, and that this in some way affected other stock outside that of the Company in question. But we now learn that the fall in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks had another predisposing cause, this time not in Hongkong or Manila, but in Lyons. There was great excitement to-day in the Settlement over the news from head quarters. It seems that a defalcation to the extent of about three or three-and-a-quarter millions of dollars has been discovered in the Lyons branch of the Bank, and it is fairly stated that the Manager, Mr. E. Morel, is involved in the trouble. We need not here repeat all the different versions of the matter which are in circulation. We made enquiries at the local branch of the Bank to-day and found that there was no secrecy whatever about the affair. We were at once informed that it was true that a deficiency of Frs. 1,200,000 in the Lyons branch had been found out, but it is not known how much of this may be recovered again. As it is, the affair will affect the very good bonds which shareholders were expecting on what has been otherwise an exceedingly profitable half-year (in fact the bonus will not now, of course, be paid, and there will consequently be much weeping and wailing amongst speculators, particularly in Hongkong, where a large number of shares have been bought from Shanghai for delivery at about the end of the year, at prices ranging from 195 to 208 per cent. premium. The bank here has so far but few particulars, but it is stated that an officer from the London office has gone to Lyons to make enquiries into the matter. The defalcation affects the shares to the extent of \$5 or \$6 each, but we know that with the splendid business and high probity of the corporation's branches in the East, and other places, this unfortunate loss will soon be wiped off. Mr. Morel, who is a Belgian, was formerly manager of the Comptoir, and afterwards a well-known and prosperous bill-broker here. He gave up his business in Shanghai to take charge of the Lyons branch of the Bank some ten years ago.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Abyssinia* left Vancouver on the afternoon of the 26th inst. for Japan, &c.

THE *Footscray* reports that the *Kaifong* (Captain Gyles) which left Hongkong for Tientsin on the 22nd instant, was ashore on Rees Island when she passed there two days ago. The *Kaifong* is a new steamer belonging to the China Navigation Company, and another of the Company's steamers and a Holt's boat were rendering assistance.

THE "Military Mummies" will give performances at the Garrison Theatre to-morrow and Wednesday evenings, under the patronage of the Colonel commanding the Troops and the Officers of the Garrison. In addition to "Cox and Box" and "Chiselling"—two of the best farces ever put on the stage—there will be some comic and sentimental warbling, and a special war dance. On Wednesday night "R. B." will be substituted for "Cox and Box." The "Mummies" will give a first-class show.

SAYS the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 23rd inst.:—A telegram has been received here informing the contending parties in the famous suit "Benjamin Wainwright," that the case has been finally settled by arbitration. Our readers will remember that the defendant appealed to the Privy Council against the decision of the Supreme Court here, and the proceedings have been carried on for six or seven months. The Acting Chief Justice's decision must, after all, have been well founded, as the defendant, it seems, had little hope to gain the day to submit the case, after all the trouble and expense of an appeal to the Privy Council, to arbitration. The arbitrators, we hear, have awarded Mr. Benjamin the full amount given to her by Mr. Mowat's decision, and her costs of suit besides.

THE new unsinkable triple safety ship, the inventor and patentee of which is Mr. Edwin Rellison, of Coventry, is a novel and marvellous invention, and in speed, stability, and strength will compare favorably with most ships afloat. Four screw propellers are placed in line along the centre keel, and these are so arranged as to give the ship double speed and propulsion. The engines are arranged under her bottom, from bow to stern, to carry off the swell of the waves, and thus increase her speed, as well as stopping the usual rolling and tossing. The ship has been so constructed as to enable her to withstand collision without danger of sinking; and in case of fire, any part can be isolated and flooded without fear. Her working machinery—engines, shafts, screw propellers, and rudders—are fixed in duplicate and triplicate stoppage, while increasing her speed, will greatly reduce the consumption of coal.—*Shipping World.*

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Fielding Clarke.)

CHATER AND OTHERS V. THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO.

VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFFS.

This litigious case was got clear to-day. The jury listened for six hours to speeches by Mr. Francis, Q.C., the Acting Attorney-General, Mr. A. J. Leach, and the Acting Chief Justice. At nearly four o'clock they went out to consider their verdict, and returned in about half an hour. Their decisions on the issues were as follows:—
(1) Was the brick and stone verandah running along the south side of the leased premises pulled down and removed, and were the foundations of the same pulled up and removed, prior to the 15th April, 1887?
No.

(2) When did the building leased to C. P. Chater on 16th April, become unsafe and uninhabitable?
About five or six weeks before the 6th June, 1887.

(3) Was this the result of wear and tear?
No (six to one).

(4) Or was it the result of either or both of the following causes: (a) the opening by the Hotel Co. of the trench in proximity to the south wall of the leased premises?
Yes, (six to one).

(5) Or (b) the pulling down and removal of the verandah mentioned in the first issue, or the pulling up and removal of the foundations thereof if such removal was effected subsequent to the 15th April, 1887?
Yes, (six to one).

(6) Or was it the result of the negligent way in which the work mentioned in the last issue or any of it was done?
Yes.

His Lordship then thanked them for their unremitting attention to the case.

Mr. Francis said that the plaintiffs would move for judgment later. Probably he might arrange some of the consequences with his learned friend.

HONGKONG 'JEUNESSE DOREE' AT THE POLICE COURT.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Mr. A. H. Ough, surveyor and architect in the employ of Messrs. Danby and Leigh, appeared at the Police Court this morning in answer to a summons taken out by Mr. R. Fraser-Smith, by which he was charged with malicious prosecution. On coming before Mr. Wodehouse, his Worship asked Mr. Reece what case he appeared in, to which the latter replied that he represented Mr. Ough in Mr. Fraser-Smith's case. His Worship—That will be tried in the other Court.

Mr. Fraser-Smith and his witnesses then took their places in Mr. Pollock's Court, as directed the defendant, his solicitor, Mr. Reece, and a clerk following with an extensive library of law-books. After hearing a number of petty cases respecting a lot of Chinese whose time was not worth a dollar a week, Mr. Pollock suddenly realised that the parties were in Court, and asked Mr. Reece who he appeared for.

Mr. Reece replied that he was for the defendant.

Mr. Pollock said that a mistake had been made in bringing the case into that Court.

Mr. Reece replied that Mr. Wodehouse told him it would be tried here.

His Worship—No, I can't try this case here. Everybody then trooped back into the other Court, and passed half an hour listening to the sensational details of a Chinese gambling case on board the steamship *Glenlyon*. Then Mr. Wodehouse noticed the fashionable audience for the first time, and on a polite reminder from Mr. Fraser-Smith decided to take the case. He said he would like to hear something about the case first, and sent for the first clerk, Mr. William Monarch Burnside Arthur, which dazzling official, after respectfully removing his spectacles, informed him of the circumstances attending the granting of the summons. At the conclusion of the narrative

His Worship said—Very well, I'll take the case.

Mr. Reece—Will your Worship allow me to say a word or two before the case goes on?

His Worship—I must first learn what the

nature of the case is. Does anyone appear for you, Mr. Fraser-Smith?

Mr. Fraser-Smith—No, I appear for myself. An assault case as your Worship is aware, was heard before you last Thursday.

His Worship (who seemed to think that Mr. Reece had been retained by the King of Siam)—Does anyone appear for the defendant?

Mr. Reece said that he did.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—A ricksha coolie in the employ of Mr. Webster, summoned Mr. Ough for assault. I was subpoenaed as a witness in the case, having seen the assault committed, and I say that the defendant, Mr. Ough, took out a summons against me simply out of revenge for the fact that I happened to be present and witnessed the assault; that he came here, after having taken out a summons maliciously, and falsely swore in the witness-box that I assaulted him. He had an opportunity of prosecuting his summons against me, but found it convenient to withdraw it. I objected to his being withdrawn, as you are not a party named at a time for hearing in next morning. He did not appear, and your Worship dismissed the case. I accordingly applied, under I think, Ordinance 16 of 1875, section 17, that is the Ordinance under which my solicitor applied—for a summons, my object, of course, being simply to get the defendant into Court. Now that he is in Court, I have no intention at present of addressing your Worship on the facts; I will wait until I have produced evidence, I will simply call your attention, first, to Ordinance 14 of 1845, section 32, and then to Ordinance 14 of 1845, section 32, and then to Ordinance 14 of 1845, section 32.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Yes, under section 32.

Mr. Reece—What has Ordinance 14 of 1845 got to do with it?

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I will shew you, if you will wait a minute.

Mr. Reece—Never mind Ordinance 14 of 1845, let's hear what the case is.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I think if I read this section it will explain my position better than if I spoke for an hour. It is as follows:—"And whereas informations are often laid for the mere sake of gain, or by parties not truly aggrieved, and the offences charged in such informations are not further prosecuted, or it appears upon prosecution that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, be it enacted: That in every case in which any information or complaint of any offence shall be laid before any Magistrate, and shall not be further prosecuted, or in which, if further prosecuted, it shall appear to the Magistrate by whom the case shall be heard, that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, the Magistrate shall have power to award such amends, not exceeding the sum of ten pounds, to be paid by the informer to the party complained of or against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Magistrate shall seem meet."

Mr. Reece—The summons is not taken out under that section.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—It doesn't matter under what section it was taken out; we have got the defendant in Court, and that is enough. There was no need for a summons at all. He should have been here last Friday; if he had been I would have introduced this Ordinance at that time. Your Worship will see that Ordinance 16 of 1875 is identical with everything I have just read, except that it is a little different in form and does not go quite so far.

His Worship desired to hear Mr. Reece, if that was all Mr. Fraser-Smith wished to say.

Mr. Reece—Before I touch on this case I should like to mention one matter which arose out of the former charge. Mr. Fraser-Smith seems to think that a charge of drunkenness, has been made against him by my client. I submit that that is not a fact; that such a charge was never made. What my client said—and I say at once I regret that he said it, and he himself regrets it—was that (reading from a newspaper) "my opinion is that he was not sober."

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I beg your pardon; he said nothing of the sort. That is the *Daily Press*, is it not? Well, in the same report you will find that his Worship, a little further down, said "Mr. Fraser-Smith objects to certain evidence given by Mr. Ough, which he has had no opportunity of examining him upon. Mr. Ough said that he thought Mr. Fraser-Smith was drunk."

Mr. Reece—Your Worship, the report in the *Daily Press* to which I referred is not, of course, strictly speaking, evidence, but as reported in that paper my client's words were "my opinion is that he was not sober," and I believe if your Worship will refer to your notes you will see that those were the words used. Now I don't want to palliate that for a moment—my client ought not to have expressed such an opinion, whether it was well founded or not—I told him so the moment I got out of Court, and he expressed his regret at having done so. I repeat now that he regrets having given expression to that opinion and if Mr. Fraser-Smith says that that opinion is erroneous I am quite willing to take his word for it.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I need hardly remind your Worship that I requested an apology to be made in Court, which was declined.

Mr. Reece—That is not a fact, your Worship.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—It is a fact.

Mr. Reece—I desire to point out to the Court that this does not arise out of the present case—we are summoned for maliciously taking out a summons for assault. All this matter is entirely irrelevant. I only wished to mention that the moment my client came out of Court he expressed regret for using the words, and Mr. Webster said as much to me afterwards.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—It is very singular that the only expression of regret I have received in the matter I got after I came into Court a few minutes ago—a letter written to Mr. Webster just before, by Mr. Reece, in which he says: "Dear Sir,—The words of Mr. Ough to which Mr. Fraser-Smith takes exception are reported in the *Daily Press* as follows:—'My opinion is that he was not sober.' If this opinion is erroneous Mr. Ough regrets that he expressed it. Now this is not altogether consistent with the story which Mr. Reece has just told; if Mr. Ough expressed regret to him immediately he went out of Court on Thursday what necessity was there for writing this letter?"

Mr. Reece—So that there should be no mistake about it.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—So that there shouldn't be any mistake, eh! And as for saying that this has nothing to do with the case, you were very good to introduce it. It was on this point you addressed the Court.

Mr. Reece—It was before addressing the Court on this case that I said I wished to refer to something which occurred on a former occasion.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Well, if it was irrelevant, why did you introduce it?

Mr. Reece—Your Worship will see that my client does not make any charge against Mr. Fraser-Smith of drunkenness or anything of that sort—he has only expressed an opinion which, he says, he regretted as soon as it was spoken. Mr. Webster promised to arrange it, and then takes out this summons for malicious prosecution, and I believe the complainant thinks this question is involved in the case before us. I say it has nothing to do with it. My client has made all the amends he can, and I ask your Worship to entirely disregard anything Mr. Fraser-Smith may say about it. There is no question between us but this—if Mr. Fraser-Smith says

he was sober, I am quite willing to accept that assurance.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I have no intention of giving any such assurance—I prefer to give his Worship the statements of eight or ten gentlemen who were present.

Mr. Reece—There is no dispute about that.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—It is a question of malice, and Mr. Reece must have a very circumstantial opinion of what evidence is if he does not see that this is a proof of malice, for which I am prosecuting. Mr. Ough said I was drunk!

Mr. Reece—He never said that.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Then if he didn't why do you apologise? It is a very strong proof of his malicious intentions, his not appearing after taking out a summons for which there was no justification at all.

His Worship (who had been reading the Ordinance during the discussion) to Mr. Reece—You are going on now with what is not in the least a matter for my consideration—all I can deal with at present, and all I am considering, is if this is a per form for the case to come before me. I wish to hear you with regard to the summons. Mr. Reece then read the section quoted above, and continued:—The summons is for "maliciously and unlawfully obtaining a summons without reasonable cause."

His Worship—The doubt I have is whether a question of this kind can be raised on a summons. It appears to me that the section provides for a magistrate ordering as he thinks fit at the end of a case, but not for instituting proceedings. Mr. Fraser-Smith—Yes, but he did not proceed with the prosecution. If he had been in Court, or had this Court gone on with the case, then your Worship could have exercised your powers.

Mr. Reece—Mr. Fraser-Smith was here, and might have made an application.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I made a proper application—and intimated that the case was going further.

His Worship—I think that because Mr. Ough did not appear it does not follow that the prosecution was malicious. The way I read the Ordinance is that if after a case there has been any malice shown in bringing the prosecution, a frivolous charge or so on—the Magistrate may charge or punish the complainant, but I am doubtful whether fresh proceedings can be taken.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I am prepared

The summons must be either dismissed or heard—it cannot stand over—that would be an adjournment, I think. If you dismiss the summons I have grounds for an appeal.

His Worship:—I do not dismiss it—I do not entertain it. I quash it. At present I do that.

Mr. Fraser-Smith:—It is only putting me to extra trouble by necessitating an application to the Full Court for a writ of *mandamus*. After that you would be compelled to hear it.

His Worship acquiesced.

Mr. Fraser-Smith:—Well, you might save me the trouble, because that is what I am bound to do. I am quite prepared to accept it if you will adjourn the summons until I bring the matter before the Supreme Court.

His Worship:—In what form before them—as a writ of *mandamus*?

Mr. Fraser-Smith:—No, we may have to argue it before the Court whether the magistrate is bound to hear the case or not. I defer to your ruling, but I would like to put it before the Full Court.

Mr. Reece:—I ask your Worship to dismiss the summons.

His Worship:—To dismiss it?

Mr. Reece:—Yes.

His Worship deliberated.

Mr. Fraser-Smith:—I have another point. Your judgment in dismissing the summons without hearing the evidence, I am perfectly certain, be over-ruled in the higher Court. I have a number of witnesses substantiated whose names I am quite willing to hand in. They are in Court. You refuse to hear them, of course?

His Worship still silently deliberated.

Mr. Fraser-Smith:—I will, with your permission, request the usher to call them by name.

Mr. Wodehouse:—I decline to entertain the case.

Mr. Fraser-Smith:—Then I can say no more. The proceedings then terminated.

THE HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT.

The following is the report of the Harbour Master for the year 1888—

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT, Hongkong, 8th March, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual returns for this department for the year ending 31st December, 1888.

SHIPING.

2.—The total trade of Hongkong for the year 1888 is represented by 61,967 vessels, measuring 12,996,395 tons. (This is an advance of 174 vessels and 357,702 tons, on the average for the previous 3 years, and is 355 ves. els more, but 28,919 tons less than in 1887.)

3.—This vast amount of trade is apportioned as follows:—

	Number.	Tons.	Per cent.
British	5,121	6,474,343	49.49
Foreign	2,460	4,522,052	34.51
Junks in foreign trade	47,597	3,793,797	29.29
Junks in local trade	55,148	12,710,385	98.01
	8,813	286,012	2.22

61,967 12,996,395

4.—Compared with 1887, there has been a decrease of British tonnage amounting to 342,705 tons; and an increase of Foreign tonnage, exclusive of Junks, of 179,848 tons; also an increase of Junks, exclusive of local trade, of 141,781 tons, and a decrease in Junks employed in local trade of 9,853 tons.

5.—The countries with which the decrease of British tonnage is most apparent are:—

	Number.	Tons.	Per cent.
Coast of China and Formosa	190,977	1,007,770	7.75
Cochin-China	22,173	133,894	1.03
Continent of Europe	104,201	1,042,010	8.02
Australia	32,178	321,780	2.47

6.—The principal increase appears with the following countries:—

	Number.	Tons.	Per cent.
British Columbia	22,173	133,894	1.03
Great Britain	121,066	1,210,660	9.32
Japan	10,918	109,180	0.84

7.—The principal decrease, that with Coast of China and Formosa, may be partly accounted for by the fact that, during the year, several steamers trading on the Coast, which were formerly under the British flag, were transferred to the German flag. The decrease under the heading of Continent of Europe is partly consequent on this trade being carried more in Foreign bottoms. But it is more largely due to an alteration in the system of classification adopted in this report. In former reports, the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company calling at Brindisi, and Messageries *en route* were classed under the heading of "Continent of Europe," while now they are classed under "Great Britain." With Australia, the decrease must be put down to the altered circumstances of trade consequent on the suppression of Chinese Emigration to the Australian Colonies.

8.—During the year, 3,665 steamers arrived, being a daily average of over 10, 7 of which were "Ocean going." They represented a total tonnage of 4,416,000; or 68 per cent. of them were under the British flag.

9.—The statistics show an increase in the Junk trade over last year, with the Coast of China and Formosa of 103,497 tons, and with Macao of 40,284 tons. There is a decrease, however, of 9,853 tons in the local trade.

10.—On the 31st December there were 91 steam-launches in the Harbour; of these, 41 were licensed for the conveyance of passengers, 42 were privately owned, and 8 were the property of the Colonial Government. There were, in addition, 6 launches, the property of the War Department.

EMIGRATION.

11.—During the year 1888, 96,105 Emigrants left Hongkong; of these, 72,744 (59,966 males, 12,778 females), and 1,659 children) were for the Straits Settlements; 18,275 (18,179 males, 95 females, and 61 children) were for San Francisco; 1,972 (1,942 males, 3 females, and 27 children) were for the Australian Colonies. Owing to the restrictions placed on Chinese Emigration by the various Governments in the Australian Colonies, Emigration there has been practically stopped since the month of May, 1888.

12.—The subject of abuses connected with Chinese Emigration has lately received much attention. That abuses do exist there can, I think, be little doubt, but I question much if they exist to the extent which some suppose. Frequent cases of so-called "kidnapping" are reported, but, except in the case of women or children, my impression is that in a large number of these reported cases, the so-called "kidnapper" is a rogue, who, having agreed to emigrate and received a "bounty" for so doing, either escapes from the vessel as she is leaving the harbour, or gets some of his friends to report that he has been taken away against his will in the hope that he may be taken out of the ship before leaving, or traced and sent back from the port for which he has sailed; in either case, if he is successful, he will be ready to try his game on again sooner or later. The jumping overboard of "kidnapped" coolies from outward bound Chinese passenger ships, of which a good deal was heard a short time ago, is one of the symptoms of abuses in which I do not believe.

It is a curious fact that few if any of these individuals are ever heard of after jumping overboard, though they are seen to be picked up by boats which appear to be waiting for them. It is more than probable, I think, that in nearly all these cases, could they be clearly traced, it would be found that this "kidnapped one" was really either a "bounty jumper" or else a thief who had got on board surreptitiously and remained as long as he could with a view of seeing what there was to be picked up, and who, having done all he could in the time at his disposal, cleared out by jumping overboard at a suitable spot where his friends would be waiting to pick him up in a boat.

13.—Cases of forged contract passage tickets have come under my notice, also cases of Emigrants going on board after the medical inspection by the Health Officer and the issue of the Emigration Officer's certificate. During the past year, on one occasion, under the latter circumstance, I detained the vessel until the number on board corresponded with the number passed by the Health Officer and certified to by me. A claim was made for compensation for this detention, but it was not persisted in. As one precaution against fraud, every ticket is now numbered as the owner passes before the Health Officer and Emigration Officer's deputy on board. A further proposed precaution is to have the tickets printed on specially prepared paper in order that forgeries may be readily recognized, but no means adopted by the Government will prove wholly effectual, unless we have the active co-operation of the Agents or Charters and the Master of the vessel towards the prevention of abuses.

14.—The present system of the Emigrants' going on board at any time after their passing at the Harbour Office and before the sailing of the vessel lying in the Roads, in a great measure open to the public, since the officers and crew are so fully employed in their other duties as to make it impracticable for them to attend to coolies coming and going—is conducive to abuses, and I think that the best remedy would be found in the establishment of a Government Emigration Wharf alongside which vessels would take on board their Emigrants at the last moment before sailing, the wharf being closed to the public after the Health Officer and Emigration Officer had passed through the gates to go on board for the final inspection of the Emigrants and the vessel leaving immediately after this inspection. This method would doubtless cause some little delay in getting the vessel off, and for this reason is open to objection. I think, however, that the evil would be more than compensated for by the good which would accrue.

15.—Nine vessels were registered during the year and eight certificates of Registry were cancelled. It has been brought to my notice that inconvenience exists in the want of a simpler mode of Registry, whereby small vessels British owned could obtain a "National Character," and be entitled to fly the British flag outside the waters of the colony. The inconvenience can, I think, be removed under the Colonial Shipping Act 1868 (31 and 32 Vic. 179) which enables Regulations to be made providing for the issue to vessels under 60 tons burden of temporary certificates of Registry under which the vessel so long as the certificate is in force is deemed a registered British vessel, and I am now preparing regulations to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor with this object in view.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

16.—Seventy cases were heard in the Marine Magistrate's Court during the year. "Refusal of duty," "Insobriety," and "Absence without leave" were the principal offences in the case of ships, and "Leaving without clearance" and "Leaving during prohibited hours," in the case of Junks.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE POSTS OF MASTERS, MATES AND ENGINEERS UNDER SECTION 16 OF ORDINANCE NO. 8 OF 1879.

17.—The following table will show the number of candidates examined for Certificates of Competence distinguishing those who were successful, and those who failed.

Grade.	Passed.	Failed.
Masters	19	3
Mates	12	3
Only mates	3	3
Second mates	9	3
	39	3
First class engineers	20	—
Second class engineers	19	3
	39	3

MARINE COURT UNDER SECTION 13 OF ORDINANCE NO. 8 OF 1879.

18.—The following Courts have been held during the year:—

1.—On the 20th February, 1888. Inquiry as to the stranding of the British steamship *Argyle*, Official No. 83,850, of Aberdeen, a little to the North of Cape Batangan, on the 13th December, 1887. The Master's (Alexander Cook) Certificate of Competency was suspended for three months.

2.—On the 1st May, 1888. Inquiry as to the stranding of the British steamship *Ashington*, Official No. 63,010, of South Shields, on the West Point of Hongkong Island in the Channel named on the Chart Sulphur Channel, on the night of the 20th April, 1888. The Master's (Arthur Reynolds) Certificate of Competency was returned to him.

3.—On the 11th May, 1888. Inquiry as to the abandonment of the British ship *Rock Terrace*, Official No. 72,217, of St. John, New Brunswick; off the Island of Guam, on the 29th February, 1888. The Master's (Stephen Barnes Atkinson) Certificate of Competency was suspended for six months, and that of the First Mate (Augustus Harris) was also suspended for six months.

4.—On the 5th June, 1888. Inquiry respecting charges of misconduct brought against Robert Lyle, First Mate of the British steamship *Crusader*, Official No. 63,856, of Glasgow, by John Oughton, Master of the said ship. The First Mate's Certificate of Competency was returned to him.

5.—On the 24th October, 1888. Inquiry as to the death of Henry Wilkins, A.B., of the British steamship *Ghaese*, Official No. 87,678, of Rochester, who was washed overboard by a sea which swept the steamer's decks during the Typhoon encountered on the 29th September, 1888. The Master's (Archibald Scotland) Certificate of Competency was returned to him.

SEAMEN.

19.—2,601 seamen were shipped and 10,807 were discharged at the shipping office and on board ships during the year.

MARINE SURVEYOR'S SUB-DEPARTMENT.

20.—I append a Return showing the Surveys, &c., carried out in the Government Marine Surveyor's Branch. This Return illustrates the constantly increasing importance of that Branch of this Department.

LIGHTHOUSES.

21.—No special remarks are called for under this heading. The three Lighthouse Stations have been maintained during the year as usual, some minor changes taking place in the staff. The proposal to dispense with the red shades on the seaward face of the Green Island Light is under consideration; this plan, if adopted, will, in my opinion, increase the efficiency of the light.

GOVERNMENT GUNPOWDER DEPOT.

22.—On the 31st December, 1888, there was stored in the Magazine at Stonewall Island, as under:—

No.	Approximate weight.	Approximate value.
Gunpowder, privately owned	336	19,070
Gunpowder, Government owned	63	63,200

Cartridges, privately owned	37	31,102
Cartridges, Government owned	149	4,700
Dynamite, gun-cotton, force, &c., privately owned	149	4,890
Dynamite, gun-cotton, force, &c., Government owned	9	655
Total	520	127,617

23.—This is a smaller amount than has been in the Magazine for some years, probably owing to the fact of the market being glutted with the very large amount of explosive material which arrived during and immediately after the period of hostilities between France and China.

24.—The agents of Nobel's Explosive Company have during the past year established, with the permission of the Government, a private magazine for storing Dynamite, &c., at One Tree Island thus relieving the Stonewall's magazine of its storage. There is, of course, a corresponding loss to the Government of rent for storage, but there was no fit special place for keeping it at Stonewall; and on the whole I think the present arrangement the better of the two.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF OPIUM OFFICE.

25.—This is the first complete year of the establishment of this Branch, and I have to report that it is working satisfactorily. Monthly statistics are rendered, and will therefore be necessary to go into details, here. A table is added to this report, which shows that the total amount of opium reported through the office during the year was as follows:—

Imported	71,512	27,401s chests.
Exported	71,193	27,401s chests.

(Exclusive of through cargo.)

The fraction 27,401s is explained by the fact that one "broached" chest was landed here containing 27 instead of 30 balls, and was exported in the same condition. 21,310 permits were issued from the office, being 384 Landings, 10,958 Removals, 9,958 Exports, and 470 to Chinese Customs hulls.

26.—In addition to these, a Memo. of Exports for the day is sent for the convenience of the Chinese Customs' Commissioner to the Kowloon Customs' Office.

27.—From the summary of Exports it appears that apart from the through cargo, Shanghai took from the Colony 37 per cent., viz., 26,673 chests. Canton came next with 16 per cent., and then Amoy and Swatow.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant.

R. MURRAY RUMSEY, R.N., Harbour Master, &c., &c., &c.

The Honourable Frederick Stewart, LL.D., Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE LATEST TIGER STORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The thrilling tiger story in the *Daily Press* of this morning, with its sensational heading, is undoubtedly very good reading, and worthy of a place in the "Boys Own Newspaper," but I do not hesitate to state, from personal experience, that the writer, in many of his details, has not scrupled to sacrifice truth to sensation. I have passed two years at Cape St. James, and I will dismiss the first remarks of Mr. Norman about the place, and the life of the English telegraph clerks there, with Mrs. Gamp's favourite phrase, "It's all rubbishage."

The story of the weekly feast, &c., is utter bosh, and the assertion that the inhabitants of Cape St. James are often without bread is untrue, there being a very good bakery here, and about the best bread I ever ate was baked at Cape St. James. It seems to me that Mr. Norman's remarks about "pale faces" and "prickly heat" are in rather bad taste, and that it is a poor return for the hospitality and kindness which were extended to him there to endeavour to amuse his readers at the expense of people without whose assistance he could never have shot the tiger he did, and of which he is so proud.

In referring to the tiger shot by Mr. Sells a short time before, Mr. Norman observes that "except that one killed by accident twelve years before, no other tiger had ever been shot by a European." This is not correct. I am prepared to prove that several of these animals have been slaughtered by Europeans since the French settled in Cochin-China. Observe that Mr. Norman says that the tiger shot by Mr. Langdon, who bravely met it face to face on the office verandah, and with wonderful nerve and pluck shot it clean through the heart, was killed by accident. I put it to you, Sir, which was the more creditable exploit? Mr. Langdon's, who alone, on foot, and who killed it with his first shot, or Mr. Norman's, who, in a sedan chair, after being lucky enough to allure the beast within range by means of a bait, and wound it badly, had to expend several cartridges before giving it its "coup de grace."

A friend of mine who is now at Cape St. James, and who is one of the gentlemen, referred to by Mr. Norman, who were watching on the same night, wrote me an account of the whole affair, and I can positively state that from beginning to end Mr. Norman's life was no more in danger than if he had been safe in the house underneath the shooting net. The story of the wounded tiger springing at him from the grass and the description of the enormous open mouth, and teeth, are well told and very thrilling, but unfortunately lacking in truth, as I am informed that Mr. Norman took care not to leave his perch in the tree before the tiger was dead.

I consider it rather ungenerous to attempt to detract from the credit of Mr. Langdon's feat 12 years ago, by contemptuously putting it down to accident, considering that Mr. Langdon was Mr. Norman's host on this occasion, and that it was a great measure due to the kindness of the former gentleman that the latter met with such success.

I may also add that, in spite of the protests of his kind hosts, Mr. Norman lavishly bestowed a "cumshaw" on the Annamite sportsman who accompanied him which has placed that worthy in a position of affluence for some time to come, and consequently he can be induced to do no more work for the resident sportsmen who have been accustomed to employ him.

Mr. Norman may be a very pretty and sensational writer; but I think, Sir, that you, whom I know to be an enemy of humbug, will agree with me that yarns such as the one published in to-day's *Daily Press*, although they may impose on some people in England, will not "wash" in this part of the world, and that Mr. Norman had better relate his next to the "marines."

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

"ANCIEN COCHIN-CHINOIS," Hongkong, 29th July, 1889.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 6th.

Speculation is busy on the Continent as to the probability of an interview between the Czar and the German Emperor in the autumn, but nothing is yet positively known.

The difficulties between Germany and the Swiss Federation are expected to be settled by the latter undertaking to appoint a special minister to watch the operations of foreign immigrants to Switzerland.

The Porte is endeavouring to transfer the Roumelian Railways from the present management to a new company, a step which Bulgarians declare to be beyond the Porte's powers. Feeling runs very high, and it is considered probable that serious trouble will ensue.

The inquiry on the bodies of those who died in the Johnston disaster has been concluded. The members of the South Fork Club were proved to have been aware of the insecure state of the reservoir, the bursting of which led to the disaster, being held guilty of culpable negligence, and therefore answerable for the deaths of the inhabitants and the destruction of property.

A detachment of five hundred Irish Rifles have been ordered to join General Grenfell's force at Assouan in order to bring about a dispersion of the Mahdists as speedily as possible.

The Shah, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, visited the Rose Show at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, and in the evening received the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Marquis of Salisbury, at whose seat he dined and slept. To-day a large garden party is to be given in the Shah's honour.

ZANZIBAR, July 8th.

Captain Wissmann, with German men-of-war's men and levies, has proceeded up the Pangani river and attacked Pangani town to-day.

CAIRO, July 9th.

600 of the Welsh Regiment, and a squadron of the 20th Hussars have received orders to proceed immediately to Assouan. Colonel Wodehouse has ordered all natives dwelling on the west bank of the Nile between Wady Halfa and Assouan to remove their quarters at once.

LONDON, July 9th.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said that the survey for a railway between Bewdsey and Cuckoo would commence next December.

ZANZIBAR, July 9th.

Captain Wissmann with his native levies and a small force of Europeans has shelled the town of Pangani, which he afterwards occupied without sustaining any losses. The natives all retreated on his approach.

LONDON, July 10th.

The charge against Messrs. Cox and Gill, the two Irish members who were lately conveyed to Drogheda for trial, has been dismissed, the magistrate declaring that the evidence of the policeman and the principal witness was not reliable.

In the cricket match at Lord's between the Players and the Gentlemen, the latter were defeated by ten wickets. Barnes on the side of the Players made 130 runs.

An accident has been held at the Mansion House on behalf of medical aid to women in India. Lord Dufferin, who was present, addressed the meeting.

Mr. Wilkie Collins, the celebrated novelist, is very ill.

General Grenfell has arrived at Assouan, where he received the greetings of the neighbouring chiefs, who expressed their loyalty to the Egyptian Government. Colonel Wodehouse continues to harass the enemy and prevent them obtaining access to water.

140 British mounted infantry have been ordered to Assouan.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

Prince Ch'un, the Seventh Prince, Father of the Emperor, is seriously ill with swellings in both shoulders. The Viceroy Li Hung-chang has engaged the services of Doctor Mackenzie (J) of Tientsin on H.L.H.'s behalf.

Chang Chi-tung, Viceroy of Canton, proceeded on 9th July in a native house-boat towed by a steam-launch to admire the lichee-trees which are now in their full summer beauty at Pian-tang. He thinks of building a college there, and the situation is excellent.

Fang Sun-shi, who held the important post of Intendant of the Grand Canal in Chihli, is dead, and the official who temporarily succeeds him is Wan Pei-yin, formerly Taoist of Tientsin. The permanent nominee is Tantai Wu T'ing-pin in charge of the Dock works at Port Arthur.

On 29th June, an American merchant named Kin-neng-khien (J) Cunningham was pelted in Canton with banana skins and melon skins, which struck: a face as he was riding along in a sedan chair in the evening. The Nankai District Magistrate, moved by the U.S. Consul, has issued a proclamation warning people against throwing banana-skins or other objects at foreigners, and natives and foreigners may live together in peace and harmony.

In spite of the exhortations and menaces of Huang, the Governor of Kiangsu, the gilded youth of Soochow continue to attire themselves in the same extravagant and effeminate way as before, and the Governor, finding the eloquent words of his proclamation have no effect, lately proceeded in his sedan chair to the quarter near the "Yuan-miao Kwan" Taoist temple, where boot shops stand the thickest. Here he struck at the root of the matter by warning the shoemakers, under pain of chastisement, to sell to young men no more of the flower embroidered boots which have so stirred his anger, and these traders, in great alarm, lost no time in removing the chair and the objectionable goods to a place of secrecy.

Chen, prefect of Yangchow Fu, Kiangsu, has issued a Proclamation calling on the rice-merchants to lower the price of rice, which he says they are keeping up unreasonably high, although the seasonable rain that has fallen has removed all reasonable excuse for charging the people of Yangchow so dear for the principal necessary of life. The same manoeuvre is said to be practised by the ring at Foochow, where a *shing*, or pint of rice, now costs the consumer 42 or 43 cash. As soon as the rice merchants of Shanghai and other places take advantage of the exemption from duties recently granted by Pien, Viceroy of Fukien, to import rice into that province in a very heavy burden, at Foochow the drought and the heat have been intense, the thermometer making lately 112 degrees Fahrenheit, and on the 12th July, Chen, the grain intendant, ascended the Ta Shi Tien temple on Kusan to pray for rain.

The 16th July is popularly called the birthday of the God Ta Shih. This fête is celebrated at Yangchow in great style, a principal feature being the wonderful performances of the miracle-workers, called locally, "horse-hides." Holding an iron whip in their hands, they dance before the idol's sedan-chair, making terrible grimaces, and touching with the end of their *shen* persons whom they thus stigmatise as "impure." They are the terror of the women, whom they lead in flocks to see the idol processions, but try to hide behind the crowd when the dreaded *may* comes along with his tall-tall wand. They have

a way of heating this poker red-hot, a dith grasping it till the contact produces a loud hissing sound; but whether they really have, by long practice, hides as tough as horses, or whether they employ supernatural means, as the vulgar believe, to protect themselves from the pain, it is certain that they feel none from this feat, any more than from the cognate one of wearing skewers really or apparently run through their cheeks from one side of the face to the other.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FUSAN, 18th July, 1889.

We have the most miserable weather imaginable. The sky is generally overcast, and the rain continues. If it continues we will soon have too much. I don't think that we have had more than five bright days during this month.

The Korean wheat is in, and trade begins to increase again; if the rice crop turns out as well it will be a *bonne heure* for the Fusan district. Beans have been put in lately, and are growing splendidly after the heavy rains.

A Japanese buque is here discharging coals

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG.
No. 618, S.C.

A NEMERGENCY MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 30th inst. at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

[945]

ZETLAND LODGE

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 1st August, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

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Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "OCEANIC".
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo Impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1889.

[1]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. R. SILAS EZEKIEL LEVY has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.
EZEKIEL & JOSEPH.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

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NOTICE is hereby given that from this date, we, ERNST CARL LUDWIG REUTER, JUSTUS FRIEDRICH HEINRICH REUTER, and FRIEDRICH ALEXANDER REUTER, HUSBANDS OF BROCKELMANN, the remaining PARTNERS in the Firm of PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai, China, have decided to continue the Business of the said Firm under the name and style of —
REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & Co.
Mr. E. R. FUHRMANN and Mr. CHR. NONCHEN will sign the new Firm per procuration.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

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NOTICE.
M. R. THOMAS EDMUND DAVIES is admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

[817]

To be Let.

TO LET.

With Possession from the 1st June.

A ROOMY HOUSE in CARLTON TERRACE, Queen's Road East.

Apply to

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1889.

[593]

TO BE LET.

THIRD FLOOR No. 5, Duddell Street, containing 4 large light and airy rooms, 2 small rooms, and 2 bathrooms. Gas and Water laid on. Rent very moderate. Immediate possession.

Apply to

"B."

c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1889.

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TO LET.

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS, Rent \$90 and Taxes.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,

13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1889.

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TO LET.

FROM 1st August, 1889, either with or without Machinery, the Company's spacious GODOWN and YARD at Bowrington known as the Hongkong Steam Laundry Company, (Limited).

A. O'D. GOURDIN,

Manager.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., (Ld.)

Hongkong, 24th July, 1889.

[928]

TO LET.

A EUROPEAN HOUSE at High Street, formerly occupied by Mr. HAZELAND.

Apply to

AH YON,

No. 80, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1889.

[857]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE, From 1st June.

No. 6, SEYMOUR TERRACE, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, AT MAGAZINE GAP.

"TUSCULUM"—A very comfortable and very cool 5 roomed House with Tennis Court, &c. From 1st September.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1889.

[113]

TO LET.

A T. Bonham Road, "RHEKA," a SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW with Tennis Court.

Possession from the 1st July, 1889.

J. M. BASA,

No. 7, Remedios Terrace.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1889.

[752]

NOTICE.

OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS TO BE LET with immediate possession.

Apply to

ARTHUR B. RODYK.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889.

[686]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS" Magazine Gap, a spacious five roomed HOUSE, with basement and outhouse, excellent view. Expected to be ready 1st August next.

Apply to

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889.

[828]

Intimations.

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) A SHARE, due prior to the 30th February last, is now being made, and SHAREHOLDERS are requested to pay to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on or before the 16th day of August next, the amount due from them.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1889.

[839]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half Year ended 30th ult. of 7 per cent. on the paid up Capital.

Dividend Warrants payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be issued to Shareholders on the 2nd proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1889.

[896]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 5, Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August 1889, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., when the Resolutions which were passed at the General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of July 1889, and which Resolutions were set out at length in the Daily Press of that date will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

By Order of the Directors,

E. W. MAITLAND, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1889.

[914]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, 1889, at 4 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th July, 1889, both days inclusive.

By Order,

A. G. GORDON, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1889.

[812]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Balance of FIFTY DOLLARS (\$50), due on each Share is now being Called up, and Shareholders are requested to pay the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 31st day of July instant.

Any Calls remaining unpaid after that date will be charged INTEREST at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, in accordance with the Articles of Association.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1889.

[848]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Forty-sixth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August, at THREE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

And notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same Office, on the same day at 3.15 O'CLOCK P.M. when the following special resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1.—That the Company may from time to time reduce its Capital.

2.—That the words "Four Thousand Shares" be eliminated from Article No. 20 of the present Articles of Association, and that, in lieu thereof there be inserted the words "Eight Thousand Shares."

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to 3rd August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1889.

[877]

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

DISPOSAL OF UNALLOTTED SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that 1144 unallotted shares of \$50 each in the above Company, numbered from 1887 to 2000, both numbers inclusive, are offered for public Tender upon the following condition:—

The Company shall not be bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

The above shares will not be entitled to participate in any Dividend that may be declared on the working year ending 30th June, 1889, but subsequent to declaration of such Dividend, will rank as ordinary shares in the Company, carrying the same Dividend.

All Tenders to be accompanied by a cheque equal in amount to \$10. for each share applied for.

Tenders to be addressed to the General Managers of the Company and sent to the Office of the Company not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 7th day of August, when they will be opened. Applications to be made on printed Forms which can be obtained from the General Managers, and when sent in must be sealed and marked outside "Tender for Company's Shares."

If no allotment be made to any applicant, his deposit money will be returned to him in full, but without interest, and where the number of Shares allotted to any applicant is less than the number applied for by him, the surplus of Deposit Money will be credited in reduction of the balance payable on his allotment.

The general principle will be followed of allotment pro rata to highest Tender.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1889.

[835]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

FROM	DATE DUE	AGENTS
Frigo	July 30th	Siemssen & Co.
Blagoo	July 31st	Carlson & Co.
City of Rio de Janeiro	August 1st	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Albany	August 2nd	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Yorkshire	August 2nd	Russell & Co.
Westmeath	August 2nd	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Flintshire	August 3rd	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Memmair	August 5th	Russell & Co.
Nizam	August 10th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Port Fairy	August 15th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Abyssinia	August 24th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION	VESSELS	AGENTS	DATE OF LEAVING
London, via Suez Canal	Benvenue	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
London and Hamburg	Merionethshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Aug. 1st, at noon.
London (direct)	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 1st, at noon.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Djennah	Messageries Maritimes	Aug. 1st, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Dresden	Melchers & Co.	July 31st, at 4 p.m.
Genoa, via Bombay, &c.	Biagno	Carlson & Co.	Aug. 5th, at noon.
Havre, Hamburg, &c.	Iphigenia	Siemssen & Co.	Aug. 5th, at noon.
New York, via Suez Canal	Port Caroline	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Aug. 1st, daylight.
San Francisco, via Panama	City of Rio de Janeiro	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Aug. 1st, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via A.A.C.	Oceanic	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 3rd, at 1 p.m.
Port Darwin, &c.	Parthia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Aug. 1st, at noon.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Soochow	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Calcutta, via Straits	Tannadice	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Moray	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Aug. 2nd, at 3 p.m.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Memnon	Butterfield & Swire	Aug. 13th, at 1 p.m.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	Ancona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Yokohama and Kobe	Telamon	Butterfield & Swire	Aug. 1st, daylight.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Westmeath	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About August 4th.
Tientsin, via Swatow	Flintshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Aug. 3rd.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Amoy	Siemssen & Co.	Aug. 2nd, at 4 p.m.
Hainan	Albany	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Aug. 2nd.
Coast Ports	Nama	A. R. Mary	July 31st, daylight.
		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 11, Praya Central.

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

for

RAHTJEN'S

GENUINE

COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROT, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S

SAPOLIO

FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HASEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.

CONSERVED MEATS,

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT,

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-

moor.

SWEDISH TAR AND OREGON PINE

LUMBER.

FLANSBURG STOCKBEER.

ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF

COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

Hongkong, 26th June, 1889

[82]

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-

MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-

SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches;

awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;

and for Voigtlander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,

MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 4, Queen's Road Central.

[742]

HONGKONG TIMBER

YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER

Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY,

Hongkong, 26th June, 1889.

[783]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA

DOCK COMPANY,

LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon

their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the

COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,

ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD

OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive

prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found

necessary, communication with the Undersigned

is requested, when immediate steps will be taken

to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1889.

Dr. Knorr's